Amnsemente.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING-MERCHANT OF VENICE. Mr. Edwig Booth. THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CEGOK-Great Parisiente Ballet

WALLACK'S THEATER.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

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This Evening—A Dangerous Game. Mr. J. W. Wallack THIS EVENING—ALADIJIN OR THE WONDERFUL SCAMP—CINDERFLI A -The Worted Sisters.

THIS EVENING-BIRD OF PARADISE-GRAND CORPS DE

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

DAY AND EVENING—CHRISTIAN MARTIES—TWO HUND
RED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES—VAN AMBURGES COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING-GERMAN OPERA-WILLIAM TELL.

HOWERY THEATER.

THIS EVENING—THE THERE RED MEN—THE YOUNG ERRIPER Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mise Fanny Herring. THIS EVENING - JOCKEY CLUB RACES. New-York Circulturates

THIS EVENING - CINDER-LEON - MADAGASCAR BALLET

THIS EVENING-M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. CLINTON HALLA
THIS EVENING-ME VALENTINE VOUSDEN'S ENTERTAIN

THIS EVENING - BUNYAN TABLEAUX. Corner Twenty-third at and Broadway.

EXHIBITIONS OF PAINTINGS.

BAT AND RVENING-Rosa Hondeur's "Horse Pair," &c., at H. W. DERBY'S ART ROOMS, No. 636 Broadway, Mr. 8, P. AVER'S COLLECTION AT LEED'S GALLERY, No. 417 Broadway.

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THIS EVENING—GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. New Acts, Music, Singing, Dancing, etc.

Businces Notices.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Sold Everywhere.

The GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY RIVERSHIPES of Providence, R. L., inform the trade that they are producing fine ERRCING-PLAYING GOODS, comprising full DISSYR and TWA SERVICES and THER WARE of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of Pure Silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solite Silvera Warm, in which they shave been for many years eigzard, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the predection of Klectno-Player Warms of such quality and extreme durability as will home entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GUBLIAM ADOCO

And of such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have seen already extensively multited. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION. OVER TWO HUNDRED DEATHS PER WERK

of which would have BEEN PREVENTED by a TIMELY USE of WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

which has been tested for the last ten years, in tens of thom of cases, with "RESULTS UNPARALELED IN THE ANNALS OF MEDICINE." [All sufferers should send for our NEW CINCULAR, which, with advice, will be given free. El

PRIORS.-In 7 and 16-ox bottles, \$1 and \$2; three large or six small bottles for \$5, by express. Sold by respectable Druggists, and Wholerale and Retail, at the Sole Depot, by the Proprietors J. WINCHESTER & Co., No. 38 John st., N. Y., to whom orders

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BRYSHAGE OF HEALTH
IS absertage particularly adapted to persons of weak and debilitated
constitution and all those who are laboring under dryspepsia, loss o
apparite, scrafula, chlorosis, etc., general debility and derangement of the

expedite, serofula, chlorosis, etc., general debility and derson appelies, serofula, chlorosis, etc., general debility and derson appelies, experies to, ale, horter and apiritoous liquors as a remedial agent and in all cases where slightly stimulatory beverages and tonic are needed.

Hope's Malt Extract

BEVERAGE OF HEALTH

Is, Quee the short time of its intendention, shready used by the first families of this city and prescribed by the unox eminent physicians, whose approval and encontiums have been bestowed upon this wonderful drink.

Mr. C. P. Wagner, No. 273 Ninth-ave., esps., when giving a new order:
"Your Malt Extract is not only a very pleasant beverage, but also a very effectious one and strengthens the atomach as well as the whole system."

Hope's Malt Extract Direct (for America),

No. 542 Broadway, opposite Barnum's.

See advertisement on eighth pag TO LET A COLD HAVE ITS OWN WAY IS to

assist in laying the foundation of Consumption. To cure the most stub. born Cough or Cold you have only to use at once Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTO.

THE EUREKA BRICK MACHINE

is a model of simplicity and power, it performs its scork to perfection, and as not continually breaking down. After ordering a machine, one of the best brick-makers in this State said: "Sir, I can ran your machine for power, eithout laying out a deliar in away of repoirs. It's the best machine out." Satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser.

ARMAN REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Brandway, N. T.

THE FRANKLIN BRICK MACHINE,

Jostly calebrated for perfect simplicity, great strength, and immens compressing power, is GCARANTEED, with eight men and two horses, to self-temper the city and make 3,000 to 3,500 eigent bricks per hour. J. H. RENICK, Proprietor No. 71 Broadway, N. Y., Room 69,

COLGATE'S HONEY TOILET SOAP. This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the CHOICEST materials, is PRAGEAULT SCENTED, and extremely RENEFICIAL in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Paney Goods Dealers.

VICTORY HAIR RESTORER. WITHOUT SECTION OF INTURITY: will positively restore the hair an its color. For sale by all druggists and the manufacturer, B. Van Burns, Chemist, No. 475 Sixth-ave. SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, AFFECTIONS OF THE

LUNGS, Piles, Female Complaints and Discusses of Children specifically treated by Ds. A. UPRAS, No. 39 East Fearth-st., third door from the Bursery, and between Boursy and Broadway. NERVOUS HEADACHES are instantly cured by

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—The best ever ELLIPTIC S. M. Co.'s Lock-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 54 Breaden. Highest premiums Maryland Institute, N. Y. and Pean, State Pales, 1806.

FLORENCE
Reversible Fred Lockstitch
Reversible F DAME'S PULMO-BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

WHERLER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEW-GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEW-

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. "PALMER'S PATENT LIMBS, BEST!" LAST THE HOWE MACHINE Co.'s Lock-Stitch SEWrno Macminus. Ettas Hown, Jr., (original invente abine), President. No. 690 Brondway, N. Y.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE.-"Its seam is less liable to rip than the lock-ititeh."—["Judges decision" Grand Trial.] Send for samples of both stitches. 508 Broadway.

THE HARRISON BOILER.
THE SAPEST AND BEST BOILER IN THE WORLD. rculars, apply to
J. B. Hydr, Agent, No. 119 Broadway, or to
Hamaison Bollen Womes, Philadelphia, Ps.

PROSTITUTION-WHAT THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS WILL FAVOR.-The information for which application was made to the police, as to the number of prostitutes and of prostitution-houses in the city, is being compiled by the Police, and the report will be made in a few days. It is expected, also, that the Sanitary Department of the Board of Health will have a report in readiness at the

is expected, also, that the Sanitary Department of the Board of Health will have a report in readiness at the meeting of Thursday.

The police authorities again unite the opinion of the most of those who have examined the subject, that this evil cannot be wholly eradicated by statutes, and that its regulation is the most that can be effected at present. The Commissioners will make certain recommendations, among which the following are perhaps the most important: 1. That every person pyling the trade of a prostitute shall be licensed, any person violating this requirement to be subject to a heavy fine or imprisonment. This requirement must effect a great reduction in the number of public lewd women, there being many now oursuing this calling who would be unwilling to put themselves on record as public and avowed prostitutes.

That any property-owner leasing any building for purposes of prostitution shall be subject to a fine of not less too (probably for each time complaint is made and proved against the house.) The importance of this measure is good. It would compel every keeper of a public house of ili-fame to own the building where the trade was practiced, and would cut off the multitudes of houses and would cut off the multitudes of houses and would cut off the multitudes of houses.

PERSONAL -Mr. Jasper Blackburn, editor of The Homer Riad, at Homer, Louisiana, and John Hitz, Consul General of Switzerland, are at the Astor House ; the Hon. Wm. Sprague, Washington, at the Fifth-ave. Hotel; Gen. Anson Stager of Ohio at the St. Nicholas Hotel; L. J. Jonnings of The London Times, at the Clarendon Hotel; the Hon. H. W. Corbett, Oregon; and the Hon. A. Carver, Little Falls, at the Metropolitan Hotel; Col. Rowland, Washington, at the Westminster Hotel.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1867.

The Money Article and the Markets will

Advertisements for this week's issue of Tifz WHEREY TRINUNE must be handed in To-Day

be found on the second page. The Insurance Investigation, Military News, Civil Court Reports, Shipping Intelligence, etc., appear on the seventh page. The Senate bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up in the House on Saturday. The question being on reconsidering the vote rejected the day before, the vote was reconsidered and the amendment adopted by Yeas 82, Nays 63. This amendment makes the re-

moval of Cabinet officers subject to the con-

sent of the Senate. The bill was passed by

Yeas 111, Nays 28. Our Havana letter gives an interesting account of the meeting of the Council of Ministers to which was referred by Maximilian the question of his abdication. The majority declared against abdication; but among those who were in favor of it were Marshal Bazaine and the Archbishop of Mexico. The latter, with a number of other prominent adherents of the Empire, has left the capital, anticipating its early fall into the hands of the Liberals, who were advancing on it from all sides. Beside Porfirio Diaz. General Alvarez is now mentioned among those

City of Mexico.

The acts of Congress revoking the Amnesty power of the President, and regulating the elective franchise in the Territories, have been officially published-a speedy answer to the demand of Congress that the Secretary of State should inform it into what pigeon-hole or waste-paper basket the laws of the United States had been thrown. The publication of these acts, will not, however, entitle Mr. Seward to reply to the inquiry of the House, merely that they have been published. He is bound to show by whom they were so long suppressed. This is but the dilatory performance of a duty; it is not the explanation of a breach of truth.

The Senate Tariff bill was on Saturday referred by the House to the Committee on Ways and Means. We trust the House will take up the bill at once, and, wasting no time in making it better or worse, pass it. At it stands, it is a vast improvement on the present Tariff, and we would rather have it become a law than risk its loss by delay. Three weeks' debateand if the House begins to debate it we may expect that delay-will bring its passage so near the end of the session that there could be no hope of its overcoming a veto. Through two sessions this Tariff has fought its way, and the House should not now repeat the mistake of the Senate last year.

"BETWEEN US BE TRUTH!"

The Evening Post has a leader on "Various Plans of Reconstruction," wherein it sees fit to

say:

"Third—There was the plan on which Mr. Horace Greeley and Mr. Montgomery Blair united, of universal and unconditional amnesty to the Southern leaders, without regard to the future of the negroes. Mr. Greeley wrote, after the election and when The Thirtess had cast away the Amendment: 'I am for Universal Amnesty—so far as immunity from fear of punishment or confiscation is concerned—even though Impartial Suffrage should for the present be resisted and defeated.' The Albany Evening Journal very justly remarked on this: 'He is for Amnesty without any condition whatever. Cuffee and the National Debt yet the go-by together; the enlarged suffrage and the corrected basis of representation are surrendered in common.' This Greeley-Blair scheme has not had much success with the public. cess with the public.

"The favorite scheme of Mr. Greeley and Mr. Blair, of immediate, universal and unconditional Amnesty to the Southern leaders, without any consideration whatever for the negroes, was simply one of those cowardly surrenders for which Mr. Greeley is notorious. As he followed Mr. Vallandigham's policy at intervals during the War, so he continues now to follow the lead of that shining pariot."

-My carefully written article on "The True Bases of Reconstruction," whereon The Post DAILY TRIBUNE of Nov. 27. In that article, I

"I commend Impartial Suffrage as required by the true interest of all concerned; yet I cannot admit that is a matter in which the North has no rightful concern. The Blacks are a portion not merely of the Southern but of the American People. They played an important and beneficent part in our great Civil War. We cannot ignore of the American People. They played an important and beneficent part in our great Civil War. We cannot ignore the obligations springing from our necessity and their loyalty. I hold that honor and good faith absolutely constraint hose who triumphed in that struggle to take care that their humble supporters and backers shall not be made to suffer for taking the side of the Union. To say now, in view of the recent past, 'Let the Southern negroes have such rights only as their White (late Rebel) fellow-citizens shall see fit to accord them,' would be ingratitude and perfldy such as might well intoke the lightnings of heaven. No malter at what cost, we of the North must take ears that the Southern Blacks are not left at the mercy of that diabolic spirit which manifested itself through the late massacres of Memphis and New-Orleans. 'I to sproved ansafe to trust to local authority and opinion, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow; we must place the expented rights of every American citizen under the express quardianship of the Federal Constitution. That will be the end of confroversy; until then, even unsuccessful attempts to abridge them will prove a grave and general calamity.

cessful attempts to abridge them will prove a grave and general calamity.

"I have said that I favor both Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage on their respective merits, each without regard to the other. I hold that the North is bound to insist on Manhood Suffrage—not in the South only, but in every State and Territory—because of the service required of and rendered by the Blacks in putting down the Rebellion—that it would be perfuly and baseness, in view of all the facts, not to insist on this. I hold the South bound to accord Suffrage to the Blacks, as an important and useful, though humble, portion of her people, whom it is her interest as well as her duty to conciliate and satisfy, even though the North did not desire it. There is no conflict between the interests and duties of the North on one side and the South on the other—what is best for each, or either, is best for both—the only collision is between their respective redid not desire it. There is no conflict between the in terests and duties of the North on one side and the South on the other—what is best for each, or either, is best for both—the only collision is between their respective resentments and prejudnees. The North wants to keep a least the leading rebels under ban indefinitely; the South—that is, a majority of the dominant caste at the South—wants to keep the negroes under foot—despised powerless, and often abused by the White ruffians, whose crimes the better class disavow, but neither prevent no punish. The loyal North has demonstrated her ability to keep the Rebels out of Congress; the Rebel South has likewise proved her power to prevent indefinitely the due ratification of the Constitutional Amendment This dead-lock affords to those whom I must consider the more generous and far-seeing minds of eithe section an opportunity which, once lost, may never return. Even though the South were able to force her lead ers into Congress, they could not hope for full restoration to power and public favor; even though the North were able to force Impartial Suffrage on the South, it would prove of little value while resisted by a strong majority of the dominant caste there. But let North and South strike hands on the basis of Universal Amnesty with Impartial Suffrage, and the resulting peace will be perfect all-embracing and enduring. Each section will gain strike hands on the basis of Universal Annesty with Impartial Suffrage, and the resulting peace will be perfect, all-embracing and enduring. Each section will gain everything and lose really nothing.

"If the South shall insist on her abstract right to hold the Blacks as a subject race, the North will doubtless insist on the indefinite disfranchisement of all the prominent Rebels, and matters will thus go on as they have gone for the last year. I must still cherish my opinion that this is unwise; but I shall stand with my own people, while awaiting the calmer and wiser view that I am confident must ultimately prevail. The disinterested will say, 'Let the Rebels remain under the ban so long as they insist on keeping the Blacks there'—and they will say so with ample reason. If the adjustment I urge should ultimately fail, and, in the mutations of party ascendency, the Rebels should be let up and the Blacks be kept down, I shall regret it as much for the sake of the South as of the North; and I shall feet that the blance does not all attach to the South. And, whatever the immediate issue, I shall

Constitutional Amendment and say nothing about Universal Amnesty. If I would, they felt assured that I would be surely, overwhelmingly

I could not stand on the Constitutional Amendment, so long as there should be a hope of doing better, mainly because it afforded no adequate guaranties for the protection and enfranchisement of the Blacks. I felt that a far broader basis was necessary to a true, beneficent Reconstruction-a basis which should incite the great body of the Southern people, both White and Black, to go to work, in the full assurance that their rights of person and property would be fully protected. And, while I would gladly have deferred to my by which the amendment of Mr. Williams was friends-who, very probably, overrated my strength with the people of our State, but who surely meant to serve me-I felt constrained to put forth the article of Nov. 27th. I presume no one will assert that I supposed it would improve my chances for the Senatorship. I knew quite well that it would probably be so used as to render my election impossible.

Where, then, was the cowardice? I certainly did hope that some good would result from my distinct avowal that I was for Universal Amnesty (not political restoration) any how, which has not yet been realized. I knew that there were many leading Southerners who were as fully convinced as need be that Impartial Suffrage is a beneficent necessity. These are, for the most part, kept dumb by the consideration that they are under the ban, and may be supposed to favor Black Enfranchisement from a selfish desire to rescue their property from confiscation who are aspiring to the honor of capturing the and themselves from proscription. I resolved, so far as I had power, to place these where they could speak out for Impartial Suffrage with effect. I hoped, moreover, that the President would say to Congress in his then forthcoming Message: "We have honestly differed as to the true bases of Reconstruction: let us try henceforth to agree: I am ready to confer 'and to concede: Are not you prepared also " to make some concessions, so that the country

may have peace?" I have not yet achieved all the good I intended: what of that? Hardly more than two months have elapsed since the attempt; and already the North and the South misunderstand and misjudge each other less than they did. The Senatorship is out of the way, carrying with it the most obvious motive for the misrepresentation that I proposed to abandon the Blacks to the tender mercies of the ex-Rebels. I believe The Post alone still persists in that calumny. I know that the event will vindicate me fully, and in that faith I wait.

RAILROAD MONOPOLY. A mere local rivalry between the Camden

and Amboy and the New-Jersey Railroad Companies has bitherto been the only protection of the traveling public against these gigantic monopolies. The history of their long quarrel, which we elsewhere publish, will show that the fear each felt of the other resulted in the limitation of the influence of both, and therefore, to the extent of that limitation, in the benefit of the public. The Camden and Amboy Company, wishing more direct communication with New-York than it can obtain by steamboat from Amboy, desired an extension of its road from New-Brunswick to the Hudson. This project the New-Jersey Company successfully opposed, while for itself, it sought to extend its line to Philadelphia, by a road from New-Brunswick to the Delaware River at some point above Trenton. The Camden and Amboy influence in the Legislature defeated this plan, and for years the two companies have defended the public against each other's encroachments. But it was impossible that this rivalry could continue; the monopolies were not so much the enemies of each other, as both were enemies of the public; the real danger was not in the surprised, therefore, to learn that the Directors of the two corporations have nopoly, in which the stock of each will be the property of the stockholders of both, and the management entrusted to a joint board. This arrangement only needs the assent of two-thirds of the stockholders, certain to be given, and of the Legislature, which, except in questions of rivalry, has always been the obedient servant of the companies.

Thus New-Jersey is to be surrendered to this grasping tyranny, the power of which is doubled by consolidation. If, while fighting each other constantly, the two companies could unite to govern the Legislature, to shape the industrial policy of the State to swell their own dividends, to crush all healthy and independent railroad enterprise, to retard the local railroad improvement of the State, to impose what terms they pleased on New-York and Philadelphia, to rule even the politics of the State, and elect Legislators and Governors and United States Senators at their will-if they could do all this divided, what can they not effect united? Instead of two grants there is one, and the power is not merely doubled by union, but indefinitely multiplied. New-Jersey lies prostrate under the feet of this colossal corporation; but if that State alone were in its power, the evil endured by its people might be borne by others. But the railroad tyranny of New-Jersey has been more than a State affair; it is national. New-York suffers an immeasurable inconvenience and loss from the power of Camden and Amboy over her Southern commerce and travel; Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, in the bulk of their business with this city and State, are controlled by a New-Jersey Board of Directors. Such a vast power should be held by no State-much less by a few capitalists, who care for the general interest only as far as it is

their own. The State taxation on these railroads is, in fact, not upon the railroads, but upon the passengers and merchants who, for want of other transportation, are compelled to use it. A direct and unconstitutional tax is imposed on each passenger and on each tun of freight, and

beyond its present limit-1869. Its success we shall not regret, for it will compel the interference of Congress. Protection from these present and threatened evils is not to be expected from the New-Jersey masters of the State, it will transfer to the Republicans that odium which hitherto has belonged to the Democrats. The only hope of the traveling and business community is in Congress. All that we have said in past years of the necessity of an air line from this city to Washington, is made doubly emphatic by the consolidation of these tyrannies. We must have that line, and the interests of the whole country demand that Congress should give the power at

IMPEACHMENT.

The Washington Chronicle of Saturday has an elaborate and vigorous article urging the impeachment of President Johnson, whereof the

gist is as follows:

gist is as follows:

James Madison, the leading writer of The Federalist, was a member of the Virginia Convention called for the purpose of considering the National Constitution, of which he was a chief framer and advocate. During the Convention which prepared the National Constitution, he kept full private notes, afterward published by order of Congress, and ever since regarded as infallible authority. When the Constitution was submitted to the respective States for ratification, the arguments of Madison carried conviction to doubting infuds, converting even Jefferson by their clearness and cogency. The Virginia Convention assembled in June of 1788, with Mr. Madison as the acknowledged chief of the party favorable to the ratification, assisted by Marshall, Pendleton, Edmund Randolph, and others, and opposed by Monroe, Grayson, Henry, and Mason. This array of intellectual gants subjected the Constitution to a terribly searching analysis.

Henry, and Mason. This array of intellectual glants subjected the Constitution to a terribly searching analysis. Their words, carefully taken down at the time, are now preserved among the archives of the nation, and control statesmen and constitutional lawyers as completely as the prefoundest opinions of the greatest judicial iminds. It was after this memorable intellectual struggle that the Constitution was ratifed, by a vote of 89 to 79. When the second section of the second article of the Constitution was under consideration, a very interesting and thorough debate took place. That section is as follows:

Sacrico 2. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Amy and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into active service of the United States, he may require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any adopter teaking to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant regimes and pardons for effenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

The opponents of the Constitution, alarmed at the ex-

and he shall have power to grant reprices and parama are galast he United States, except in cases of impeachment.

The opponents of the Constitution, alarmed at the extraordinary powers conferred by this section upon the Executive, threw their whole force against it. George Masson was particularly apprehensive lest a corrupt and faithless Executive might abuse the perrogatives here so generously heatowed. He contended that the President "OUGHT NOT TO BAVE THE FOWER OF FARDONING, BECAUSE HE MAY FREQUENTLY PARDON CRISIES WHICH WERE ADVISED BY HIMSELF." "IT MAY HAPPEN AT SOME FUTURE DAY," SAID M. MASON, "THAT HE WILL ESTABLISH A MONARCHY AND DESTROY THE REPUBLIC. IF HE HAS THE FOWER OF GRANTING FARDONS BEFORE INDICTMENT AND CONVICTION, MAY HE NOT STOP INCULTY AND FREVENT DETECTION!" Now mark the language in reply to these weighty objections employed by the Father of the Constitution, James Madison of Virginia: ighty objections employed by the ution, James Madison of Virginia:

"Mr. Madison, adverting to Mr. Mason's objection Mr. Madison, adverting to Mr. Mason's objection to the President's power of pardoning, said it would be extremely improper to vest it in the House of Rep-resentatives, and not much less so to place it in the Senate, because numerous bodies were actuated more or less by passion, and might, in the moment of va-geance, forget humanity. It was an established prac-tice in Massachusetts for the Legislature to detertice in Massachusetts for the Legislature to determine such cases. It was found, says he, that two different sessions, before each of which the question came with respect to pardoning the delinquents of the Rebellion, were governed precisely by different sentiments: the one would execute with universal vengeauce, and the other would extend general parts.

"There is one security in this case to which gentle "There is one security in this case to which gentle-men may not have adverted. If the President be connected in any suspicious manner with any person, and if there be any grounds to believe he will shelter him, the House of Representatives can impeach him : they can remore him if found guilty; they can suspend him when suspected, and the power will devoke on the Vice-President. Should he be suspected also, he may like-wise be suspended until he be impeached and removed, and the Legislature may make a temporary appointment. This is a great security." is a great security.

-We do not give The Chronicle's comments since their drift is obvious; but we will thank some one who holds the opposite view to show wherein and how Mr. Madison erred in supposing that the House, in deciding to impeach a President, can suspend him if suspected. And so of the Vice-President. If an impeached President still retains all the powers incident to his station, how came Mr. Madison-just fresh from framing the Federal Constitutionto blunder as above?

THE UNION FERRY BRIDGE.

What proportion of the profits of last year's can devise or regulation achieve. business the Union Ferry Company propose to their Bridge project, we have, as yet, no defibases its charges above, appeared in THE increased power of either, but in the growing nite knowledge. The New-York Bridge bill hostility of the public to both. We are not has been reported upon by the Committee to which it was referred, and now comes the task of "seeing" a sufficient number of members to consolidated them into one monstrous mo- secure its passage. Undoubtedly, this work has already begun. The "gentlemen from New-"York" and the "gentlemen from Kings" will be provided with season passes by the bushel for themselves and friends over the projected Bridge, and promises of eligible contracts after the manner of the Court-House job; while the honorable gentlemen from the rural districts will have elaboratelyengraved and framed drawings of the proposed structure, in which they have been requested to hold a share, forced upon them to hang in their parlors beside the Washington Monument -and to be finished a few years after that dilatory obelisk.

> Seriously, the Bridge project, as introduced by Senator Murphy, the legislative advocate of the Union Ferry Ring, is a fraud. It has not one feature to commend it to the public, while it has a half-dozen or more provisions which should condemn it beyond all hope of resurrection. It is in the interests of the Ferry Company and controlled by the same Company's managers; it gives one year-five in the original bill -in which to make the first show of work, and all time or eternity for its completion; it allows its incorporators to charge what tolls they please in case the structure is, by some mischance, ever finished; and it provides a loophole by which every cent of its profits may go into the hands of the stockholders, who are relieved from all taxation upon the property until it pays a certain per centage profit, which, by the simplest management known to financial speculators, it would never appear to do. There is no direction in the entire bill as to how the Bridge shall be built, or of what material; the only clauses which in any way or shape define the character of the work being that in the first section, which says it shall be a "permanent "bridge," and those in the tenth, which provide that it shall be 130 feet above high water, that there shall be no pier in the channel, and that it shall have a "substantial "railing." Such close attention to important details could only have emanated from the architectural interests which have never been able to devise a decent mode of getting people

pledge not to seek to perpetuate the monopoly character to the last line. The concluding section provides that no tax shall be assessed upon the Bridge so long as the stockholders do not receive more than six per cent per annum in dividends upon their stock. As the third section has provided that the Legislature; yet if it yields now to the railroad | Directors may at pleasure increase the capital stock, the youngest boy in a broker's office can see how simple will be the method by which the stock will be so watered that the dividends may be kept within non-taxable

If the Legislature is to submit to the dictation of the Ferry Company in this Bridge matter, we have a substitute to offer which embraces all the points of this bill, and is vastly simpler. Thus:

red to finish.

3. They may charge what they please and keep all they get.

4. They may build such a bridge as they choose and nanage it as they see fit.

5. The bridge shall have a substantial railing at the sides, and be 130 feet above high water. If anybody can make anything else out of

this New-York Bridge bill, we shall be pleased

to see the exposition.

"THE SOCIAL EVIL."

Of all the miseries now endured by civilized man, those resulting from violations of the Divine law of sexual purity are probably most gigantic and appalling. The strength of manhood is sapped; the loveliness of womanhood transfored into something inexpressibly loathsome and revolting; even the life-blood of infancy is tainted and filled with the seeds of agony and death, by diseases engendered by lust. The innocent suffer with the guilty; the guileless purity of girlhood is ensnared to physical and moral ruin; the stamina and health of the race are fearfully undermined; deaths are hastened and multiplied, while births are rendered fewer and fewer, because of the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and threatens the human species with general impotence and anguish if not with extermination.

The statistics of the hideous vice wherein this dreadful scourge has its source are revolting, and need only be glanced at. All know that it exists-that it is all-pervading-that it is rapidly on the increase. All admit that something must be done; but what?

There is a bill now before our Legislature which proposes to legalize-its advocates say, to regulate-prostitution; and, since Gov. Andrew heads the effort to legalize rum-selling in Massachusetts, we see not why some equally eminent and honored statesman should not hampion the regulation of harlotry here. The argument is substantially the same in the two cases: Men will drink liquor; they will violate the Seventh Commandment; why not recognize and respect the fact? Why not limit evils which cannot be extirpated? Why not have that done decently and in order which will at any rate be done? Our objection is radical and fundamental.

The object of regulation is to lessen the chances of infection-of disease; and we would not have them lessened. On the contrary, we hold it desirable that it should be rendered absolutely certain that every man who visited a house of ill fame would there be smitten with an incurable and fatal leprosy. It is the chance of escape unharmed that stimulates lechery and multiplies libertines. Were certain and speedy death the notorious penalty, the transgressors would be few indeed. But the idea of securing men against the

natural results of their own vices, is not merely immoral; it is a sheer illusion. Regulation has been reduced to a science in France, especially in Paris, yet the judgment of God against sexual pollution is executed there as well as here. And so it will be everywhere, in spite of legions of quacks-in spite of all that science

We are not urging the passage of more stringent, repressive laws. We think our legisinsist on that. What we do urge is universal enlightenment, especially of the young. There should be a series of tracts, setting forth the nature, reasons, obligations, and requirements of sexual purity, and the awful, inevitable consequences of disobedience to the Divine command. These, so fast as prepared, should be systematically disseminated and universally studied. It is not difficult to teach the vital truth in terms adapted to every understanding and inoffensive to purity or good taste. In this great work, our churches, tract societies, Christian associations, &c., &c., should cooperate and vie with each other, till a great and hallowed reform shall have been fully accomplished.

OUR DIRTY STREETS. We are as much in favor of clean streets as

any one, but we are not of those who are striving to bound down a respectable and worthy citizen because he does not accomplish impossibilities. The greater portion of the press of this city seems disposed to put the blame of the impassable condition in which our streets now are, upon the shoulders of Judge Whiting, as if it were through his influence that the City has been visited with one of the heaviest falls of snow of the century. We say that it is an utter impossibility to sweep our streets while they are covered with so many feet of snow. We are anxious that Judge Whiting should be held up to the terms of his contract, and, from what we know of his character, he is not one who desires to shirk any responsibility he has assumed. As regards the contract itself, we must recollect that it was made in the interest of the Ring," and required the lowest grade of service to be performed for the highest price. It was evident, from the manner in which the former contractors were grossly neglecting their work, that something must be done, unless our people wished the City to become a sink of filth and disease. And in this critical juncture of affairs. when every one else held aloof from interfering in the matter, Judge Whiting stepped nobly forward, and, after being obliged to pay some \$250,000 as a bonus for the contract, took the responsibility of executing it, with this additional burden upon it. Immediately after his assuming the work, he notified the Board of Health that he was willing to clean the plaguespots of the city, independent of the contract, and

the right end. He seems not yet to have comprehended that street-dirt is property-actual, positive wealth-and that the main question is -How shall this property be most cheaply transforred to the points where it is needed and prized. A man who undertakes to clean the streets of & great city without making any use of the railroads which gridiron it, is away behind the age. But we cannot pursue this truth to-day.

THE HOBOKEN FERRIES. The people of New-Jersey, having suffere

beyond the bounds of patience, are petitioning

the Legislature to enact laws that will secure

the safety, comfort, and convenience of passen-

gers using the ferries, and compel each ferry company to keep and use, during the Winter at least, one boat fully provided for speedy passage through the ice. They ask especial attention to the condition of the Hoboken ferries, and that a Legislative Committee be appointed to visit Hoboken this Winter and take testimony from passengers and disinterested engineers. The Legislature owes a gracions answer to this very modest request. If the people of New-Jersey had asked that Mr. Stevens, who appears to own all Hoboken, and who certainly has a monopoly of its entire river front, should be required to idemnify them for th injuries they claim his ferries have inflicted, they would not have asked a particle too much. The Hoboken boats are even worse than those of the Union Company of Brooklyn; of late, after 7:30 p. m. the boats are run but twice an hour: they frequently start in advance of the time fixed; they are wretchedly lighted with oil; and the waiting rooms are only a little better than the pens at the Brooklyn ferries; the bridges are unsafe; wagons are allowed to leave the boats while the passengers are disembarking, many of whom avoid accidents only by agility; there is no police system worthy of the name; time is lost, travel restricted, and, as the petitioners correctly aver. the very progress of the State is impeded by the want of good ferries. The Morris and Essex |Railroad, terminating at Hoboken, has greatly added to the ferry travel, and, indeed, it may be said that every New-York ferry is rapidly getting worse in proportion as the needs of the public increase. This week, we believe, the Committee ap-

pointed by our Legislature will visit this city, We cannot be certain that it will succeed in examining the ferries on the Hoboken and Brooklyn sides, because it is possible that the ice will prevent the boats from crossing. We should be glad if the Legislature of New-Jersey would reply favorably, and immediately, to this petition, for consultation of the two Committees might result in uniformity of the laws for the regulation of the ferries. Yet, as a little cold weather might prevent the meeting of the Committees, we suggest that the best method of investigation would be for the New-York Committee to divide, and that one portion should take boarding in Brooklyn for a week, and the other is Hoboken. If the New-Jersey Committee wishes to understand the system, let it make its temporary home in New-York, and cross, or attempt to cross, the river daily. One week of personal experience would put the Committees in possession of more proofs of mismanagement than we could print in a month. In such an experiment the only danger would be that both Committees would depart in disgust to their Legislatures before the week had ended.

MORE TAXES.

There are now three Tax Commissioners for the City of New-York, with salaries of \$3,504 each; but one would be enough, just as we have one Controller and one Street Commissioner Subordinates would, of course, be necessary, The plan now on toot at Albany is to make four Tax Commissioners, with salaries of \$6,000 each, beside a great many assistants, with heavy salaries also. Two of the present Tax Commissioners are in partnership as real estate auctioneers in Broadway, and the other conducts a flourish ing newspaper in Frankfort-st. They are all attentive to their business, and successful in it, The proposed new Commissioner is a lawyer, in full practice. Why not at once enlarge the Board to the dimensions of the City Council? The reasons for it are just as good as for the present scheme, and much better, if gains from the public are the object. Two of the present Commissioners have been Aldermen, and the other is now Chairman of the City Republican Committee. This may help the bill, but it should not. To pass this bill would be a monstrous injustice to the public.

SHIP-BUILDING.

Mr. William H. Webb, ship-builder, has been writing and printing his replies to the question, "What has caused the great falling "off in American ship-building?" His answer, condensed, is: 1. Increase in the cost of labor -75 per cent; 2. Increase in the cost of materials-50 to 60 per cent; 3. High tariff on imports: 4. American boys will not be apprenticed to trades, preferring to be counterjumpers, or something else that will enable them to live without bona fide work. (The two latter reasons are seen to be amplifications of the two former.)

It strikes us that this is the first question-Is the falling off in ship-building peculiar to this country? We think not. Quebec shares it; and there none of the reasons above given have any cogency. Six years ago, we produced five million bales of Cotton; last year, scarcely two millions. Who must be told that we need fewer sea-going vessels in consequence of this vast falling off? Whenever we have as much to sell as we once had, and will sell it on terms that will enable other nations to buy it of us, we shall doubtless need more ships wherein to export it; and then we shall build them, tariff or no tariff.

We are requested to state that in consequence of serious illness in his family, Wendell Phillips will be unable to speak to-morrow evening, as announced, in the Brooklyu Academy. He is expected to lecture later in the course Mr. Beecher will give the open-ing lecture on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst.

OBITUARY.

THE HON. PLINY MERRICK.

Pliny Merrick, late Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, died in Boiton on the 1st of the month, about by let up and the Backs be kept down, I shall seem that the biline dees not all the agreements of the monopolists have never believe it as much for the sake of the senth as of the south as of the sout at the age of seventy-two years. He had been long a conspicaous citizen of that State, on the Democratic